SUBJECT No. 24.

(*a*) A *Mohatarfa* Regulation.
(*b*) Proceeds under mohatarfa to be credited to District Funds.

Messrs. C. Vamana Rao and N. Subba Rao, Nagar Taluk.

*Summary of discussion.*—(*a*) The *mohatarfa* tax is not uniform in all places. It is very necessary to regulate it so as to suit the convenience of the tax-payers. A *Mohatarfa* Regulation may therefore be introduced early.

(*b*) As the income derived under District Funds does not suffice even for the works to be immediately attended to, and as the execution of several works is consequently delayed, a provision should be made in the *Mohatarfa* Regulation for crediting the income under *mohatarfa* to the District Funds; and pending the introduction of the Regulation, orders may be passed to transfer the income under *mohatarfa* to the District Funds.

*Reply of Government.*—Legislation is under consideration.

SUBJECT No.

Introduction of the Gambling Act.

Messrs. Lakshminaranappa, Heggaddevankote Taluk; and Madappa, Mysore Taluk.

*Summary of discussion.*—It is prayed that the Gambling Act may be introduced into Mysore.

*Withdrawn* as the Police Regulation meets the want.

SUBJECT No. 26.

A Regulation to limit the speed of motor cars.

Messrs. B. Narasinga Rao, Seringapatam Municipality; V. Raghavachar, Mysore Taluk; Amble Anniah Pandit, Mysore District Board.

*Summary of discussion.*—A Regulation limiting the speed of motor cars may be framed as early as possible.

*Reply of Government.*—There are only a small number of cars in Mysore and Bangalore. The question will be considered when the number of cars increases largely.

## JUDICIAL.

*(Nos. 27 to 62.)*

SUBJECT No. 27.

Divesting Amildars of magisterial powers.

Messrs. S. R. Balakrishna Rao, Shimoga Municipality; K. Shankaranarayana Rao, Nagar Sabha; M. Venkatakrishniah, Madappa and N. Srikantiah, Mysore City Municipality; B. Narasinga Rao, Seringapatam Municipality; and C. Srinivasa Rao, Chikmagalur Taluk.

*Summary of discussion.*—Our Amildars have more multifarious duties than the British Indian Tahsildars and also exercise police powers. If they are relieved of their magisterial powers, they can devote greater attention to their executive work. As it is, either the one or the other suffers. Further a judiciary quite independent of the executive is desirable. Special Magistrates may therefore be appointed for groups of two or three taluks and they may be made to hold their courts alternately in each of the taluk head-quarters. They may also be made Inspectors of Registration, and, if convenient, may be given civil jurisdiction where Munsiffs' courts exercise jurisdiction over very large areas, to avoid litigants having travel long distances to attend the courts. As at present, there are a large number of law graduates with practical experience at the bar, such posts may be thrown open to capable young men of merit from among them.

NOTE.—The Dewan wished to know the views of ryots and land-holders and invited members of these classes to speak.

*Per contra.*—Mr. Amble Anniah Pandit spoke against the multiplication of officers, which was an evil to the people.

Mr. D. S. Hanumantha Rao and several others spoke against the representation.

*Dewan*:—We do not know how far the experiment of divesting Amildars of magisterial powers has succeeded in preventing failures of justice, but we have experienced certain difficulties, *e.g.*, it has become difficult to enforce village sanitation rules. The proposal, if carried out, will also lead to much increased expenditure. At this stage the sense of the Assembly was ascertained and it appeared that the majority were against the proposal.

*Reply of Government.*—The proposal is impracticable for the present.

SUBJECT No. 28.

Civil jurisdiction to taluk officers.

Mr. Lakshminaranappa, Heggaddevankote Taluk.

*Summary of discussion.*—When civil suits for Rs. 25 and less have to be filed, parties have to go a long distance and the cost of such suits will be equal to or even greater than the suit amount. So either the Amildar or the Sheristadar or some non-official gentleman may be appointed to dispose of such suits, till the Village *Panchayet* Scheme is brought into force.

*Per contra.*—Mr. Malali Venkataramaiya spoke against the proposal as tending to foster litigation.

*Reply of Government.*—Noted.

SUBJECT No. 29.

Appointment of Honorary Magistrates.

Mr. Seshadri Iyengar, Tumkur Municipality.

*Summary of discussion.*—Honorary magistrates may be appointed in towns. This measure will be useful for the easy dispensation of justice. The services of several respectable gentlemen can thus be availed of.

*Reply of Government.*—The scheme has just been started in Bangalore and Mysore and will be extended to other towns after experience is gained.

SUBJECT No. 30.

The appointment of a Mahomedan Judge in the Chief Court, and a Mahomedan Deputy Commissioner.

Mr. Moulvi Dervish Peer, Anjuman-i-Himayath Islam, Mysore.

*Summary of discussion.*—A Mahomedan Judge to the Chief Court of Mysore, and a Mahomedan Deputy Commissioner, may be appointed. The request is made not because mahomedans have no confidence in non-Mussalman officers but that Mussalman officers in such high positions will help to extend the spread of education in the community by their example.

*Reply of Government.*—Noted.

SUBJECT No. 31.

*Mukhtyars* to appear in criminal courts.

Mr. D. S. Hanumantha Rao, Devanhalli Taluk.

*Summary of discussion.*—*Mukhtyars* may be permitted to appear in criminal courts as qualified pleaders are not easily procurable everywhere, and are costly when available.

*Reply of Government.*—Magistrates have discretion to allow *mukhtyars* to appear according to the circumstances of cases.